NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1879

## THE NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

TELEPHONES, SPECIE, COMMERCE. A LARGE NUMBER OF LAWSUITS BETWEEN INVENTORS SMUGGLING UNDER THE PROTECTION OF A

TREATY-GENERAL DEPARTMENT NEWS. The trial of a large number of suits between the inventors of telephones is to take place next February, and testimony is now being taken preparatory to the suits. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the very large importations of sugar from the Sandwich Islands; it is thought that something is wrong. The Government is to aid the sale of American cottons in Africa by action in reference to samples. Silver dollars have become a drug in Washington. Secretary Evarts is to visit the Marquis of Lorne soon.

A WAR OVER THE TELEPHONES. A LARGE NUMBER OF SUITS FOR INFRINGEMENTS

NOW PENDING. WASHINGTON, Sept 7.-This is probably the eve of a great telephonic war, the end of which no lawyer or layman can foresee. Already nearly a hundred patents embodying supposed improvements in telephones have been issued, and more than a dozen in-

terference suits are now pending before the Patent

Office, brought in the names of as many patentees. The general public knows only of the business rivalry between the Bell Telephone Company on the one hand and the Western Union Company, owning the Edison patents, on the other; but before the Courts and the Patent Office the controversy takes a character entirely different. The merits of the case are very difficult to reach, and seem not to be fully understood even by experts in electricity or patent law. So many fine points in electrical science and in patent law, the most evasive and crooked of all branches of jurisprudence, enter into the matter that one becomes involved from the outset in a labyrinth of technicalities so dense that a just and intelligible solution seems to be an impossibility. The interference cases are set for a hearing some time next February, and the time meanwhile is being taken advantage of by the counsel to take testimony bearing upon the cases.

Stripped of side issues, the immediate controversy appears to be narrowed down to the question of priority in the application of the principle of the undulatery current to the transmission of spoken words. Several years before the issuance of the first American telephonic patent, a German named Reisexperimented in telephones, and is said to have succeeded in transmitting musical tones and vowel sounds by wire. Reis published an account of his experiments with plans, an examination of which in the light of to-day makes one marvel that success should have eluded him. He made use of the same diaphragm which forms a part of all successful telephonic sys-

In July of 1875, Elisha Gray, of Chicago, obtained a patent upon a system of transmitting musirail sounds, which it was thought at the time would form the basis of a system of multiplex telegraphy. Each note in the scale was to be made the medium of communication between different points. The principle is said to be theoretically perfect. Gray's patent was reissned on the 28th of January, 1879, and forms the toundation of the counter claim of the Western Union against the Bell Telephone Company.

Western Union against the Bell Telephone Company.

Professor Bell's patent, the application for which was filed on the 14th of February, 1876, is based upon the employment of undulatory currents of electricity. The electrical current is never absolutely broken, but effects are produced by a variation in the strength of the current put upon the wire. This principle is a necessary part of every successful telephonic system, and by its means every variation in the volume of the human voice may be made to produce corresponding variations in the magnetic effects transmitted from point to point by telephone. Professor Bell made no claim to the discovery of the undulatory current principle, but merely to its application in the manner set forth in his application. The claim of the Western Union is that the principle of the undulatory current was covered in the Gray patent. The settlement of this question will probably be only the first in the contest, however, which involves many other points.

A TALK WITH MR. FRENCH. EUSPICIOUS IMPORTATIONS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS-MR. M'KAY-THE NEW ORDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] French, of the Treasury Department, said yesterday that the amount of sugar admitted duty free into the port of San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands during the month of August would have paid, if imported from any other country, revenue to the amount of \$150,000. This sugar was ostensibly the product of the Sandwich Islands and therefore was, under the treaty with that country, not subject to customs duties. The increasing importations under the treaty have attracted the attention of the Treasury Department. Mr. French says that there is reason to believe that sugar is being shipped to the Sandwich Islands, and then reexported to San Francisco to evade the payment of duties. An investigation of this subject is now

In relation to the statements lately made by Mr. N. McKay respecting Demerara sugars and his criticisms on the Treasury Department, Mr. French said that Mr. McKay came to the Treasury Department and, explaining that he was about to visit Demerara on private business, asked an appointment as a special agent to investigate the sugar trade. He said that one or two members of the Committee on Ways and Means had expressed a desire that he should make such an investigation. It was known at the Department that Mr. McKay, who is building a railroad in Demerara and has occasion to send out frequent cargoes of iron and other material and supplies, was anxious to procure return cargoes for his vessels. For this reason it was not thought that he would be the proper person to make an impartial investigation, he was not appointed. It is understood that he then applied to the State Department for an appointment and was also refused. Mr. French said he does not think that Mr. McKay went abroad with any authority from the Committee on Ways and Mems to make an investigation.

In relation to the modification of the sugar order made last week, Mr. French says he thinks that it will be regarded with greater satisfaction as it becomes better understood. such an investigation. It was known at the De-

TREASURY GOSSIP. SH.VER A DRUG IN ONE CITY AT LEAST-THE RE-

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- The Treasury authorities have determined not to receive silver dollars from the National banks either on account of the five per cent redemption fund or of any other indebtedness from the banks to the Government, except in cases where the banks in their capacity of National de positaries shall have received deposits of silver dollars from officers of the Government. The dollars are becoming a drug in this community, and the local press is beginning to call upon the Secretary of the Treasury for relief. The order of last month to the effect that 10 per cent of the salaries of all Govern ment employés should be paid in silver dollars hasalready served to drive nearly everything else out

Of the \$10 refunding certificates there were sold by the Treasury Department \$40,012,750. For the purpose of making the sale 799 Government officers, mostly postmasters, were designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositaries. Only 509 of the number qualified. Sales were made to the amount of \$28,569,200. Seventy-six National banks sold \$1,197,670. The balance, \$10,245,880, was sold by the United States Treasurer and Assistaut Treasurers. The accounts have all been closed, and the entire proceeds of the certificates sold have been deposited in the Treasury without the loss of

a single cent.

The refunding certificates presented for conversion into four per cent bonds to date amount to \$35,860,750.

n a letter to the Treasury Department, General In a letter to the Treasury Department, General Hillianse says: "There has been no change in the movement of gold. It still continues to accumulate in our variet, whilst the amount of certificates outset of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States to were tree in Maryland last night a committee of 100 persons for in carriages.

really no demand for gold; and as it is less convenient than notes to bandle, not only the annual production, but the imports, which are likely to be very large this Fall, will naturally take the same direction. This accumulation in the stock of coin in the Treasury, in view of the fact that the customs duties are now largely paid in United States notes and silver certificates, is conclusive evidence of a general belief in the equality of these notes and in the permanency of resumption. It will soon be necessary to use a portion of our silver vault for the storage of gold—a contingency hardly anticipated a year ago."

TO VISIT THE MARQUIS OF LORNE. SECRETARY EVARTS TO GO TO OTTAWA IN A FEW DAYS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- Secretary and Mrs. Evarts will leave Windsor, Vt., in a few days to become for a short time the guests of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise at Ottawa. The visit has no official significance whatever. Soon after the arrival of the Marquis upon the Continent, and again during the visit of the Dake of Argyle, invitations were sent to the American Secretary of State to visit the capital of the Dominion. On each occa-sion an acceptance by Mr. Evarts was prevented by the pressing nature of his official duties here.

A NEW DISTRICT JUDGE. GENERAL W. H. HAYS TO GO ON THE BENCH IN KENTUCKY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- The President decided yesterday to appoint General William H. Hays, of Springfield, Ky., United States District Judge for the District of Kentucky, vice-Judge Ballard, deceased. General Hays was a lieutenant-colonel, and afterward succeeded Judge Harlan as colonel, of a regiment of Kentucky volunteers during the war. He is at present a very prominent lawyer in

A CHANCE FOR EXPORTERS OF COTTONS. ONE OF THE SUGGESTIONS MADE BY COMMODORE SHUFELDT-GOODS FOR AFRICA.

Washington, Sept. 7 .- The Navy Department is receiving a large number of applications from manufacturers and dealers in cotton goods, asking for samples of the goods of that character now sent to Africa by England. Commodore Shufeldt, of the Ticonderoga, sent to the Navy Department twenty-four samples of these goods, with the prices charged by England, and suggested that the United States could furnish them at a lower price. This suggestion, it is evident, will be taken advantage of. The Department will have a list of the goods printed, with the accompanying prices, and, as fat as the quantity will hold out, will send samples to those applying for them. Most of the goods are of red and other brilliant colors—the brighter the color and the more gandy the design the greater the demand there is for them in Africa.

THE YELLOW FEVER RAVAGES.

MEMPHIS STILL SUFFERING. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-IWO CASES REPORTED

FOR THE PAST WEEK. Мемриз, Tenn., Sept. 7 .- Eleven cases in all, four white and seven colored, were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Eight deaths have occurred The total number of new cases reported for the week to date, 1.005. The total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week was 43-33 whites and 10 colored; the total number of deaths to date, 272.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Mr. A. D. Langstaff, president of the Howard Association of Memphis, called a meeting of the citizens of Memphis residing here, yesterday, to consider the condition of affairs now existing in that city. The following was adopted:

city. The following was adopted:

Whereas, The Howard Association of Memphis has recently received from Mr. Jay Gould the donation of \$5,000 and the promise of an unlimited sun in addition, for the purpose of relieving the distress caused by the epidemic of yellow fever in that city.

A committee of five prominent members of the Merchants' Exchange was appointed to soileit subscriptions

A PATRIOTIC DAY AT MIDDLETOWN.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7 .- The granite monument erected in Middletown to the memory of the Union soldiers of the town of Walkill, Orange County, parade and with public exercices, which took place in the presence of 10,000 people. The weather was very fine. Salutes of thirteen guns were fired at 6 a. m. and 1 p. m. by Bailey's Sussex Battery. In the procession were Union veterans, cavairy, fire companies, civic societies and citizens. M. D. Stevers, of The Middletown Press, and citizens. M. D. Stevers, of The Middletown Press, presided, delivered an address, and unveiled the monument. The oration was delivered by Geleral Kilpatrick. An address was also delivered by C. H. Winfield, of New-York A poe was read by A. A. Hopkins, Editor of The American Rural Home. Ruchester. A song, written for the occasion by Major J. Owen Moore, of Washingtonville, was sing to music by L. L. Ross, of that place. The monument cost \$3,100. It is twenty-two feet in height, and consists of three bases, a polished die, crown-place, podestal, and the figure of a private soldier seven feet in height, fully uniformed and accoutred, and standing at "parade rest."

THE PUZZLE OF THE SWIMMING-MATCH. Boston, Sept. 7 .- The mystery surrounding the swimming-match between Captains Webb and Boyton, is not in the least dispelled, nor does it now appear that it will be cleared up very soon. Witnesses have have been in the water they saw a naked man run along the beach toward the upper stake-boat, wade into deep water and swim off to the boat. If this is true, it ex\_ plains Webb's mysterious arrival at the boat without having passed Boyton in the water on the bont without Boyton and Webb had an interview yesterday afternoon, in which Webb became excited and declared that he did not leave the water until taken into the stake-boat. He asserted positively that he should leave for New-York at night, but before going he should procure counsel to whom hereafter Boyton and all interested must look.

THEIR HEARTS NOT IN THE STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 7 .- The weavers' meeting last night was not so largely attended as the one last week. The chairman stated that the weavers had very little enthusiasm in the matter of shop meetings. A motion not to strike was lost, as was also a motion to strike, but a counter motion to adjourn for three weeks was received with hisses. The weavers' committee, appointed last April, resigned, and it was voted to elect a new committee of sixteen, half women and half men. After attempting in vain for over an hour to get a committee, the meeting booke up in confusion. The spinners held a secret meeting and resolved to fight to the bitter end.

THE FALL OF A BUILDING AT CHEYENNE.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Sept. 7 .- The two-story brick building occupied by F. E. Warren, music store, L. R. Bresnarn, meat market, and Mrs. Bills, boarding house, situated on Sixteentu-st., has fallen in, a con plete wreck. A number of persons were buried in the ruins, but all except two children of Mrs. Bell, and Colonel B. J. Vandesande, whose parents reside in Boston, were taken out alive. The others were dead. The building adious the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which was rendered dangerous and untenable by the falling walls. The loss is \$20,000.

A WABASH FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

St. Louis, Sept. 7 .- While crossing a tresde-work over a creek about twenty miles east of here, at 3 o'clock this morning, the west-bound freight train on the Wabash Road broke through. Eight cars were piled up in the creek, and several others were wrecked. John Cochran, the engineer, and Charles McIntire, a brakeman, are reported killed.

EXCITING ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 7.-Miss Nellie Thurston made a baileon ascension from the Fair Grounds at Carthage Friday afternoon. Nothing was heard of her afterward until 6 p. m. yesterday, when she came out of the woods at this place. The balloon struck in the woods last night, but escaped from her. Miss Thurston's clothes were badly torn, and she was somewant hurt, though not seriously.

RELIEF FOR GENERAL HOOD'S CHILDREN.

the City of Baltimore, and a committee for each county in the State, were appointed to collect funds for the relief of the children of the late General John B. Hood.

THE AFGHANS IN REVOLT.

THE BRITISH ENVOY KILLED. THE AFGHAN TROOPS ATTACK THE AMEER'S AR-SENAL AT CABUL, AND THEN ASSAIL THE BRIT-ISH EMBASSY-THE AMEER POWERLESS-A NEW INVASION OPDERED.

Information comes by way of Simla, an important post in British India, that on Wednesday last twelve Afghan regiments revolted and attacked the Ameer's arsenal. Being joined by the populace, they assailed the British Embassy and finally set it on fire. Major Cavagnari, the Envoy, and his staff were killed after a heroic struggle. The Ameer was at the mercy of the insurgents. British forces have been ordered to advance on Cabul and Candahar.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY ATTACKED. ALL THE OFFICERS KILLED-SEVEN TROOPERS

SAID TO BAVE ESCAPED. SIMLA, Sept. 7.-A messenger travelling post haste from Cabul, arrived at Ali Kheyl on Thursday night, and reported that on Wednesday several Afghan regiments, who had come to the capital to demand their arrears of pay, revolted and were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed. The British Embassy was then attacked by overwhelm-

British Embassy was then attacked by overwhelming numbers, and set on fire. The Ameer declares that he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He endeavored to quell it, and sent General Daoudshah to the assistance of Major Cavagnari of the British Embassy, but General Daoudshah was unhorsed and fataily wounded.

The British authorities are taking prompt measures to restore order. General Roberts has set out for the Peiwar Pass, whence he is to advance toward Cabul, while General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar. The forces in the Khyber Pass are being strongly reinforced and will operate on Jelaiabad. The troops at Ali Kheyl have been ordered to advance instantly on Shutargardan Pass.

DEAD BODIES OF ENGLISH OFFICERS SEEN AT CABUL. The troops of all arms have been recalled from Pishin and are reoccupying Candahar. Yakoob Khan has asked for British aid. Badshak Khan, who holds the country beyond Shutargardan Pass. bas offered his services to the British. Major Conolly reported all quiet yesterday to and beyond Shutargardan Pass. Some of the natives have come in at All Kheyl and reported that they have seen the dead bodies of the British officers at Cabul. It is rumored that nine troopers belonging to the escort have escaped. TWELVE REGIMENTS IN THE AFFRAY.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1879. Intelligence communicated by the India Office is

to the effect that the attack on the British Embassy at Cabul was begun by three Afghan regiments which were joined later by nine others. The Viceroy of India telegraphs on the 6th inst, that General Roberts will reach Peiwar from Simla in five days from that date, and will take command or a rapid advance on Cabul. General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar and threaten Ghuzner if negotiary. nee if necessary.

The Ameer writes that the troops at the first outbreak after stoning the officers rushed to the British Embassy and stoned it. Several volleys were from the Ameer, dated September 4, says:

Thousands assembled to destroy the British Embassy. Much life was lost on both sides. I with five artendants was besieged all yesterday. Up to now I have no certain news of the Envoy, whether he was killed in his quarters or captured.

DESPERATE BRAVERY DISPLAYED.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 8, 1879.

The force defending the Embassy numbered seventy-nine. They fought with the greatest bravery. It is said that the Ameer's son was fatally in-A large number of the mutineers were killed.

After the buildings of the Embassy were fired the survivors salited out and defended themselves desperately, but all were killed, including Major Cavaguari. Intense excitement prevails throughout India.
It is believed at Paris and Vienna that the out-

The break is due to Russian intrigue.

The Standard's correspondent at Bombay asserts that symptoms of discontent have been noticed at Cabul for some time. The bearing of the population toward the members of the Embassy has been defiant.

The Embassy which has been attack Cabul left the British frontier early in July. Major Ca- his horses had been out, and were no longer fresh vagnari was at its head, attended by Mr. Jenkins, Lieu- His first stage of fourteen miles was to be done in

vagnard was at its head, attended by Mr. Jenkins, Lieutenant Handiton, of the Guides, and Moonshee Bukhtarkahn, with a military escort of twenty-six cavalrymen and fifty infantry soldiers. Major Cavagnari and his companions arrived in Cabul July 24, and were received with great deference by the military and the people. On presenting his credentials as Envoy and Plenipotentiary, Major Cavagnari made a formal address, to which the Ameer replied in friendly terms.

Major Cavagnari, who has been killed, was a man of marked ability. He was the son of a Genoese who settled in London after the overthrow of Napoleon I. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1848, and was admitted to Company in 1848, and was admitted to Company in 1848, and was admitted to Company in the Order of the Star of India in 1877. He was the second member of the Embassy which last year was stopped at the Khyber Pass by the Afghans, and was the efficer who went forward to parley with the Ameer's sentineis. During the war he was always at the front when there was any fighting to be done, and at the close of hostilities he negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In person, Major Cavagnari was small, slight and deiteately formed, but in his whole expression and manner bore the impress of vigor and thought fulness.

PRIZES PAID IN GOLD.

Boston, Sept. 7 .- The John Ennis seventyfive-hours go-as-you-please walking match closed last night, with the largest attendance ever known in Music Hall on an occasion of this kind. Lucouse won first money, \$200, and the Enuls Medal. He had scored 281 miles. Hanson took second money, \$150, with a score of 272 miles; Coiston, the "big Swede, third money, \$100, with a score or 255 miles, 14 laps: O'Cennor fourth, \$50, seoring 252 miles, 16 laps. All the prizes were paid in gold.

THE DEBTS OF THE LINEN COMPANY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7 .- At a meeting of the creditors of the American Linen Company, of Fall River, in this city yesterday, a committee reported a plan for bonding the indebtedness, substantially as be-fore published, without defluite action. The report was recommitted.

THE PROPOSED NEW LINE TO CHICAGO.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1879. The Observer, in its financial article, says it is reported that the Grand Trunk Railway Company has given out contracts for the construction of a short line of twenty-eight miles of railway to complete the connection between its present terminus and Chicago. MRS. SPRAGUES PETITION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7 .- The petition

of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague for the appointment of a trustee for her property came up in the Supreme Court yesterday, and next Wednesday was assigned for the hearing.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OFFERED FOR MOOSE. OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The owner of Rarus has of-fered Mr. Young, of this city, \$7,000 for the trotting horse Moose, Mr. Young has remard it.

Moose, Mr. Young has femused it.

A NEW MANAGER OF THE WABASH.

CHICAGO Sopt. 7.—The iribane states that J. C.
Gault, formerly assistant ameral manager of the Milwaukee
and St. Paul Railroad, has accepted the position of manager
of the Wabash Road. of the Wabish Road.

THE HOOD RELIEF FUND.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—An address to the people of this State, scheding aid for the children of the late General Hood, has been issued by gentiemen of both political farties and soldiers who served in both armies during the Rebemon.

and soldiers who served in both armice during the Rebeimon.

THE LEBANON COUNTY MURDER CASES.

HARRISGURG, Penn., Sept. 7.—A writ of error has
been issued in the case of Israel Brandt and Josiah Hummel,
two of the Lebaneu County murderes, under sentence of
death. Argument will be had before the Supreme Court on
October 6.

October 6.

THE ROUND LAKE MEETING.
ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Sepi. 7.—The National Temperance meeting, under the direction of Francis Morphy, closed this morning. It was a great success, Over 5,000 persons were present to-day, Mr. Murphy starts to-night for Lincon, Ill., where he will bold another meeting.

THE VETERIANS OF NORTH POINT.
BALTIMORE, Sepi. 7.—According to the annual custom of attending in a body some church on the Sunday precessing the anniversary of the battle of North Point, the members of the Association of "Ohi Defenders," resting in this city, attended the morning services at Wesley Chapes to-day, on South Sua e-st. Only eleven members of the association were present, and of these four were taken to the carriages.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT AT HOME. MR. FORBES AGAIN IN ENGLAND-THE BRITISH PEO-

PLE BETTER PLEASED WITH LIEUTENANT CARRY. Mr. Forbes, the noted war correspondent, has returned to England from South Africa. He gives an interesting account of the speedy manner in which he brought news of the battle of Ulundi to General Wolsely. Public feeling in England has altered in regard to Lieutenant Carey.

THE RETURN OF FORBES AND CAREY.

PUBLIC ATTENTION LARGELY DEVOTED TO THEM-MR. FORBES ARRIVES IN LONDON INVALIDED AND DESCRIBES HIS RIDE FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD OF ULUNDI-HIS SERVICES TO GENERAL WOLSELEY-A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN REGARD TO LIEUTENANT CAREY-HIS "VINDICATION !

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. INVERNESS-SHIRE, Aug. 24 .- Journeying yesterday and the day before from Yorkshire through Northumberland, across the border to Edinburgh and so on amid the Highlands to the country house in this northern county where I am staying, I heard all along the route two topics, and two only, talked about. Two men's names were on every lip, Forbes and Carey, and the talk was about equally divided well, I will not complete a too tempting antithesis, but say for his lucky escape from the consequences of conduct which people, when they first heard of it, did not think courageous or brilliant. Of each in his turn I want to say a word or two, omitting much, nevertheless, which might have seemed in season had I been able to send it by an earlier post. On Thursday of last week The Daily News

published a private letter from Mr. Archibald Forbes, the special correspondent of that journal, who had arrived in England the day before in the Dablin Castle from the Cape. Whether you have printed Forbes's letter or not, I may perhaps have leave to make a comment on certain points in his story. It fills a column and a half, and there are very few narratives in history or romance better worth printing and reading. Here, for the first time, is the true story of the ride from Ulundi. It differs in several details from the many more or less conjectural accounts heretofore published, my own among them. Forbes's feat is put his own paper ahead of the world. He knew, and he says, that a dispatch next morning would have answered his personal turn quite as well, or bet no mail from Cape Town to Europe till the following Tuesday. He knew that Lord Chelmsford meant to send Guy Down ay as messenger that same night to Landsman's Drift, the nearest telegraph station, and Forbes meant that his account should be taken by that messenger. But on reaching headquarters with his dispatch written out, Forbes learned, to his amazement, that Lord Chelmsford had changed his mind, and would send nobody till next day, " waiting for accurate returns of the casualties," explained the British commander, in his phlegmatic, vacillating way. Now Forbes is a soldier, and whatever Lord Chelmsford might think, the foily and possible danger of delay reshed in upon his mind. He saw clearly and felt strongly. "I confess I lost my temper, and spoke impulsively," he says; and he exclaimed: "I'll start myself at once." He goes on: "What angered me was the apparent supineness in holding over the dispatch of intelligence, the communication of which was obviously of the deepest importance to Wolseley, in view of further operations on the other line of advance. It is a primary axiom in war that intelligence of important events should be disseminated to all concerned with the utmost swiftness; and here was this axiom seemingly wantonly ignored." So the tion or devotion of the correspondent, but a patriotic and mititary impulse. He could not stand by and see precious time wasted while Lord Chelmsford was making up and again unmaking his mind

With characteristic frankness Forbes adds; "I think on the whole I was sorry I had spoken, the moment I had spoken." The madness of his resolve flashed upon him. It was dusk. He had been in the saddle without food from five in the morning. All his horses had been out, and were no longer fresh the gloom, through thick bush and broken ground, where Zulus were lurking almost to a certainty. "But I had not courage enough to retract," adds Forbes. Nor would he ask for an escort, which was not tendered. He volunteered to carry any communication Lord Chelmsford might have ready. And Lord Chelmsford was not too proud to hand a bundle of dispatches to the man whom he allowed to ride forth alone from his camp at night on such an errand amid such perils.

I do not presume to abridge or summarize the story of the ride. It must be read as Forbes tells it. It has been read in England by millions, In the other morning papers of London you will find no account of this exploit, or reference to it-The soul of English journalism is seldom great enough to rise above the jealousies which degrade the profession and lessen its power. But in what London delights to eall the provincial journals this jealous spitefulness does not exist. They have copied it freely. In my journey northward on Friday I bought all the papers I could lay hands on. They all had Forbes's letter; and it has been the text for many judicious reflections, with none of which will I trouble you. But it is worth remarking that at least one great and powerful paper, The Leeds Mercury, devotes a leading article to it, saying that as a plain narrative of a really brilliant feat of courage and endurance it will hold its own beside any similar story in our language." That is not too high praise. I heard it echoed by everybody with

whom I talked. "It was not much of a ride for speed," says Forbes-only 110 miles in twenty hours; and he half excuses himself for not being quicker on account of the fog, the darkness, the want of a road, the losing his way, the delays in getting fresh horses, and so on, yet he covered the distance in six hours less time than Lord Chelmsford's messenger, who started an hour later with an escort. For Lord Chelmsford, who has a perfect genius for changing his mind, did send Guy Downay after all, and Guy Downay, weighing three stone less than Forbes, rode into Landsman's Drift seven hours behind him Forbes meanwhile had sent to Sir Garnet Wolseley a dispatch which is a masterpiece of condensed statement. Sir Garnet for once in his life had to acknowledge, and did acknowledge handsomely enough, an obligation to a newspaper correspondent, a kind of animal he is understood to despise and detest. He telegraphed Forbes his sincere thanks for his most welcome news. And it so happened that but for Forbes, Sir Garnet would not have known of the victory of Ulundi for another two days. Forbes's dispatch found him on Satur day evening, the 5th. Early next morning Sir Garnet broke away from telegraphs altogether, and Chelmsford's dispatch, which Guy Downay brought, did not get to Sir Garnet till late on the 7th.

Forbes reached Landsman's Drift in the afternoon of the 5th. On the morning of the 6th, it occurred to General Marshall that it would be a good thing if Forbes could join Sir Garnet and give him all the details of his knowledge about Chelmsford's position, etc. "I wasn't in the best case for another long ride," says Forbes. He had been hit at Ulundi by a spent bullet, which had made a contusion on the thigh, and the long ride had brought on inflammation. "But it was not bad enough to let it beat a fellow," and the feliow started off. To Pietermaritzburg, whither he was now bound, was 170 miles. He reached it at 2 a. m. on the 8th, "more dead than alive." having had, from 4 a. m. on

four days less two hours, just six hours sleep, and having ridden 280 miles. The 170 miles from Landsman's Drift he had done in thirty-five hours, without a half longer than half an hour, and a few miles of it in a carriage, after his leg had swollen too big to allow of his riding, and some fourteen miles afterward on foot. Arriving, "I was such a spectacle of filth and rags that they would not at first allow me into the Maritzburg Hotel, and when I crawled round to the officers' mess one of the oldest friends I have in the world didn't know me from Adam." But Wolseley was off. Forbes followed next morning to Durbar, sailed the day after for Port Durnford, had to wait off the shore for two days till the surf went down, and even after all this delay found that no communication had been opened up between Chelmsford and Wolseley. So that once more Sir Garnet had to own the value of Forbes's services. I have not been in London since Forbes arrived, and have not seen nor heard from him, except indirectly. He is said to be suffering a good deal from the wound in his leg. When Sir Henry Havelock asked in the House of Commons whether the Government meant to recognize Forbes's services in any way, Sir Stafford Northcote answered with a sneer. He did not see why the Government should be grateful to a correspondent for bringing dispatches to his own paper. Sir Stafford spoke, no doubt, on imperfect knowledge and is ashamed of his sneer by this time. It does not much matter whether the Government give Forbes a medal or not. He will do very well without it. He has made himself a fame by his immense courage and splendid abilities. He is known all over England as no English journalist before him-not even Dr. Russell-was ever known. Lord Chelmsford gets a G. C. B., as somebody says, not elegantly, as a plaster for his sore head. The Government superseded him, and his retirement is sweetened by this compliment. If orders are to be used for such purposes, the value of them will hardly be much en-

As for Carey, there has been a great revulsion of feeling in his favor, and his acquittal is certainly popular. The English public has gone through a succession of queer moods about this officer. When he news first came that he had deserted the Prince, sal. The absurd demonstrations in honor of the Prince by-and-by gave rise to the notion that Carcy was to be sacrificed to his memory; or as a scape goat for some offender of higher rank than himself; and that brought about a reaction. Latterly the direction. It was not enough to make out that Carey was free from blame. His partisans began to find him a hero. Their ranks were swollen by those Prince. So that when Carey arrived at Plymouth last week an address of welcome signed, they say, by 2,000 people, was wairing to greet him. At Portsmouth no less a person than Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar receives him, and aunounces to him that the proceedings of the couri-marrial have been quashed, that he is a free man, that leave of absence has been granted him, which will be extended if he wishes, and that he is to go back to his duty as if nothing had happened. For aught I know, he will be promoted. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, causes it to be announced that he is now of opinion that Carey's conduct was in no way discreditable to him. All this seems to me as childish as the Prince Louis business. The truth remains what it was before. No new facts have come out : unless we are to accept Carey's assertion that he had nothing to do with the escort, and was only there to verify a previous survey of directly contradict each other. Carey and the others ran away in a panic at the first fire. The Prince would have got away too had somebody stopped a second to help him up. The Duke of Cambridge and the British Army in general may think the affair creditable, or not discreditable. I believe Continental opinion is all the other way. The sole real excuse for Carey is that his horse was uncontrollable; which may have been true for the first minute or two. True or not, the adventure is not one on which Englishmen will. in the end, pride themselves. It may not have been necessary to also said to be "slated" for renomination by the

AMERICAN CADETS GOING TO GREENWICH.

Washington, Sept. 7 .- Richard Gatewood graduated No. 1 in the class of caset engineers at the Naval Academy last June, and F. T. Bowles No. 3. The former is from Virginia and the latter from Mas-suchusetts. They made application to the Department that they be allowed to attend the Royal Naval College at Greenwich in order to study naval engineering, architecture, etc. That college is aboved to take a num-ber of private students, including two from each foreign nation. The request of Gatewood and Bowles went from the Navy Department through the Department of State to the American Minister in England. The request of the young men to be admitted to Green wich has been granted without their undergoing the issual examination, their certificate of graduation at the Naval Academy being considered sufficient by the English Government. They will enter at the October term.

THE CHISOLM TRIAL TO GO ON TO-DAY.

DE KALB, Miss., Sept. 7 .- In the case of Gully, who is on trial for the murder of Miss Chisolm, the jury was completed yesterday at 11 a. m., when, by agreement of the attorneys, the trial was postponed until Monday morning. The examination of the witnesses will then begin.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SPINNERS ROUGHLY TREATED AT FALL RIVER,
FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 7.—There were some
disturbances this atternoon, in width three or four working
spinners were roughly handled by the strikers.

GEORGE B. DURFEE INDICTED.
TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—The Grand Jury has
found an indictinent against George B. Durfee, late treasurer
of Mechanics' Mill, for embeatlement from the corporation.

A SUDDEN DEATH IN THE JURY ROOM.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—Samuel A. Armingon, of East Providence, a member of the Grand Jury, dropped
end from bis chair in the Grand Jury Room yesterlay, while
hat body was in session.

hat tody was in session.

DEATH OF JENNIE BRITTON AT POTTSVILLE.
POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 7.—Jennie Britton, the
cong weman who was shot on Sunday hast by Henry
hristian in a disreputable house in this city, died to night,
a inquest will be held to morrow.

An inquest will be held to-morrow.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE WASHINGTON EXPRESS.
WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 7.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the Washington express train by placing a tie on the track at Traynor's Station, north of this city. The tie was caught by the locomorive and carried over a mile. The criminal is not known.

a mile. The criminal is not known.

SNEAK THIEVES AT BRISTOL, R. L.

PROVIDENC, R. I., Sept. 7.—The dwelling of Colonel S. P. Colt, in Bristol, was entered by sneak thieves last evening wide the Jamily was at supper, and robbest of Jewelry, diamonds, watches, etc., values at \$2,000 to \$3,00. Most of the property belonged to Mrs. Theodore Colt.

STOLEN BONDS RECOVERED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—W. H. Moyer was arrested here to-day charged with stealing \$8,000 in bonds from the Niagara County Bank. He was on his way to New York, where he had an engagement to soil them. The bonds were found in his possession. He was a bookkeeper in the bank.

found in his possession. He was a bookkeeper in the bank.

SUICIDE OF A NEW-YORK LADY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Henry G. Williams, of No. 231 East One-hundred and-twenty-sixth-st., New-York, committed suicide to day at the residence of her mother, No. 125 Chinon-ave., in this city. She will her throat, and was dead when the deed was discovered. She was insane. DEMOND INDICTED AND IN JAIL.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The Grand Jury returned an indiction tagainst charles Demond, the defaulthir treasurer of the Massachusotts Missienary Society yesterday, the counts specifying robberts to the amount of \$6.700. Bail was fixed at \$23,000. In default of this Demond was remained to Charles Street Jail.

A FRIGHTFUL FERRY ACCIDENT.

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A FRIGHTFUL FERRY ACCIDENT.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 7.—Two girls and two yoning men, while crossing white river at Morgan's Ferry, were thrown into the river, in consequence of the horses becoming frightened and backing off the boat. Alice Cottroll, age swenteen, Elicon Dellinger, age sixteen, and John Simmitt, ago twenty-two, were drowned together with the horses.

A CANADIAN ARTIST MISSING.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Sept. 7.—On Saturday night George Folley, the artist of The Canadian Riestrated Asses, left here for Kingston in a small skill in low of the propeller Persea. At madmach this boat, containing his umbrolis and an our, and filled with water, was found opposite here. His hat was found a mide east of here to-day, but his body has not yet been recovered.

yet been recovered.

THE \* DROP GAME " PLAYED ON A MESSENGER,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Isaac R, Martindell, a
messenger in the Hishway Department, while drawing a
check for \$2,780 at the Giract Bank yesterday, for a city centractor, was robuci of \$2,400. While Martindell was counting the cash, a sharper directed his attention to a note on
the floor, and while he was stooping to pick it up, the their
walked off with the \$2,400.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1879.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CALIFORNIA, MAINE AND NEW-YORK. THE REPUBLICANS DOING WELL ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE-MAINE TO VOTE TO-DAY-DELEGATES TO

The Republicans of California have elected all four Congressmen. In San Francisco the Workingmen make some gains as the count goes on, and Kalloch is found probably to be elected Mayor. The count is not yet completed. The election in the State of Maine will take place to-day. The officers of the Government at Albany are nearly all absent, at work for renomination and the influencing of the coming Convention. The delegates pretty generally favor Governor Robinson.

STILL COUNTING THE CALIFORNIA VOTE. FOUR REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN-GAINS BY WORKS IMGMEN IN SAN FRANCISCO-KALLOCH ELECTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7 .- About 1,500 ballots remain to be counted in the city. Kalloch (Work.) now has 1,432 majority over Flint (Rep.) for Mayor, and is elected. The Workingmen have also elected the Sheriff, Auditor, District-Attorney, City and County Attorney, Tax Collector, Public Administrator and Surveyer. The Republicans elect the Assessor, Coroner and Superintendent of Schools. The offices of Treasurer, Recorder, County Clerk, Superintendent of Streets and Police Judge are still in doubt, with the chances in favor of the Workingmen's candidates. The Superior Judges will probably be about equally divided. The Republicans are likely to elect four out of the five Justices of the Peace. The Republican ticket for Supervisors is believed to be successful, with perhaps two or three exceptions. Five of their candidates for School Directors also are elected; the Workingmen have probably elected three, and four men are in doubt, Beerstecher and Stoneman (Work.) and Cone (Rep.)

are elected as Railroad Commissioners. There seems to be no doubt that the Republicans have elected all the Congressmen (four). The Legislature is still in doubt, but if the Republicans have not a majority they will in all probability be able to control both houses. The result of the State ticket the outery against him was general-almost univer- remains as heretofore reported, though it is not quite certain how the Supreme Court may stand.

> DEMOCRATS IN THE FIELD. THE PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT DILICENTLY AT WORK TRYING TO PERPETUATE ITSELF-WHO

ARE CANDIDATES. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6 .- Nearly all the Democratic State officers are absent from Albany preparing the minds of their friends for the shock of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse next week. The supporters of Governor Robinson here are confident of his renomination. They have little to say about the subordinate positions on the ticket; but acknowledge that "the old ticket" will be modified if they have the power. Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer witl not receive their support for renomination; nor, probably, Secretary of

State Beach. It is reported that they may nominate Major-General H. W. Slocum, of Brooklyn.

There are several candidates for Secretary of State. The most prominent are Senator Charles Hughes, of Washington County, and Samuel D.

Hailiday, of Tomokius County. Attorney-General Schoonmaker apparently is supported for renomination by the Tilden and Robinson men. Considerable astonishment was expressed among the Democratic politicians here, therefore, upon the announcement to-day by friends that Rufus W, Peckham, of this city, is also a candidate for Attorney-General. Mr. Peckham, in company with Smith M. Weed, led the Tilden and Robinson host at the Syracuse Convention in 1878. His candidacy is likely, therefore, to embarrass the Tilden and Robinson leaders in their desire to renominate Attorney-General Schoonmaker. Altogether Mr. Peckham's movement has caused consternation in the Tilden and Robinson camp. A. P. Laning is

said to be the Anti-Tilden candidate. Controller Olcott and State Engineer Seymour are to be a candidate for the office.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 7 .- The official vote of Kentucky for Governor, is as follows: Blackburn (Dem.), 125,799; Evans (Rep.), 81.882; Cook (Greenback), 8.954. Blackburn's majority is 43,917. The Democratic majority four years ago for Governor was

THE MAINE ELECTION TO-DAY. A GOVERNOR, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE CHOSEN-BIENNIAL ELECTIONS PROPOSED.

The Maine State election will be held to-day, when a Governor, members of both branches of the Legislature and county officers will be chosen. A vote will also be taken on the proposition to amend stead of annual elections. The resolution embodying the proposed changes was adopted by the last Legisla-ture and approved March 4, 1879. The most important

part of the resolution reads as follows:

The Governor, Senators and Representatives in the Legislature shall be detected blematality, and hold office two years from the first Wednessay in Johnary next succeeding their election; and the Legislature, at the first session text after the adoption of the article, shall make all needful provisions by law concerning the tenure of office of all county officers, and encerning the annual or blennial reports of the State Treasurer and other State officers and institutions; and shall make all such provisions by law as may be required in consequence of the change from annual to been an assessions of the Legislature. The first election under this article shall be in the year 1880; and the first meeting of the State Inc. The second and the first meeting of the State Inc. The second and the first meeting of the State Inc. The second and the first meeting of the State Inc. The second and the first wednesday of January, 1881.

The second and turd paragraphs of the resolution mention the places in the Constitution where the word part of the resolution reads as follows:

neution the places in the Constitution where the word 'annual" is to be changed to "bleanial." The candidates for Governor are as follows:

Republican—Daniel F. Davis, of Corinth, Bemocratic—Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, Greenback—Joseph L. Smith, of Ontown, Greenback Bollers—Stephen D. Greenleaf, of Stark.

Dr. Garceion was elected Governor by the Legislature last January, there being no election by the people in September, 1878. The Republicans were compelled to the Greenback candidate then. The latter offered to keep his Greenback views out of sight if the Senate would elect him as Governor, but the proposition failed to secure Republican votes for him. Mr. Greenleaf was commuted by twelve men (one from each county) of the Pomeroy wing of the Greenback party. He was a delegate to the regular Greenback Convention, is a strong Smith man, and is said to have had no knowledge of the movement to nominate him. He is a shrowd, keen farmer, about fifty-five years old, and, unlike Mr. Smith is not a bondholder. In one or two counties some Tem perance nominations have been made for Senators and county officers. In the last Legislature were 20 Republicans in the Senate and 65 in the House; the Greenback men had 11 Senators and 64 Representatives, and the Democrats 22 Representatives. Some recent votes .a

Rep. Dem. Green. Total Rep. Maj. 1878—Gov. . 55,518 27.872 41.404 123.825 115,114 1877—Gov. . 53,631 42.114 5,266 (101.821 5.441 1876—Pres. . 66,300 49,823 603 116.786 16.477 1876—Gov. . 75,867 60,453 533 136,823 14.811

"Including 31 scattering votes. | Plurality. : Including 810 scattering votes.

The Republican platform condemns as revolutionary the Democratic attempts to force the President to consent to the repeal of the laws protecting the ballotbox. It condemns all secemes to tamper with the currency, and opposes irredeemable paper currency as the worst curse that can be inflicted upon a nation The Democrats approve the attempt to repeal the election laws. They favor free and unlimited cottage of silver, and gold, silver and paper money, the paper currency to be kept at par with colu. The Greenback plat-